

10-1928

Official Bulletin, National Committee for the Reception of United Spanish War Veterans (Ephemera W-72)

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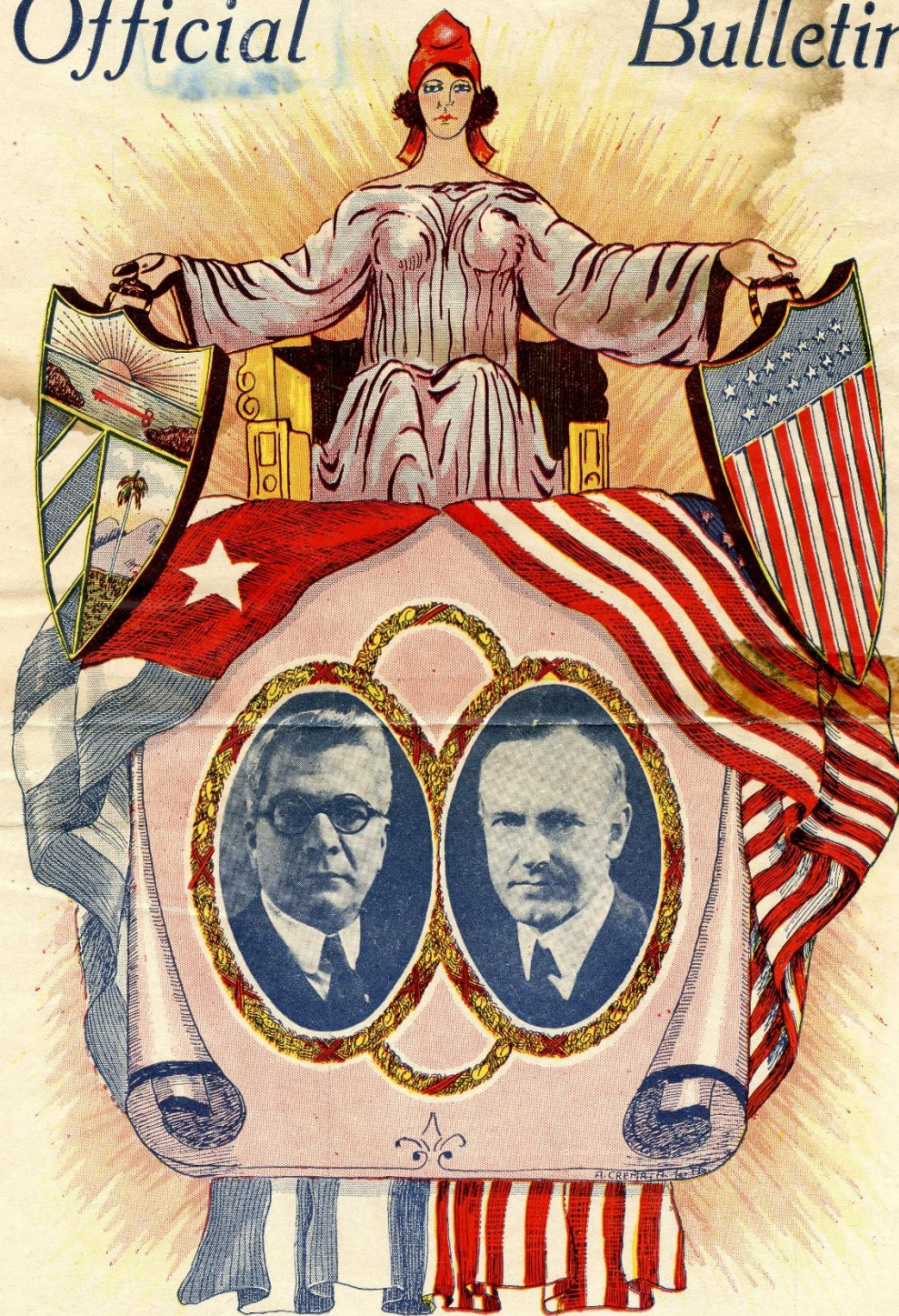
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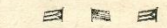
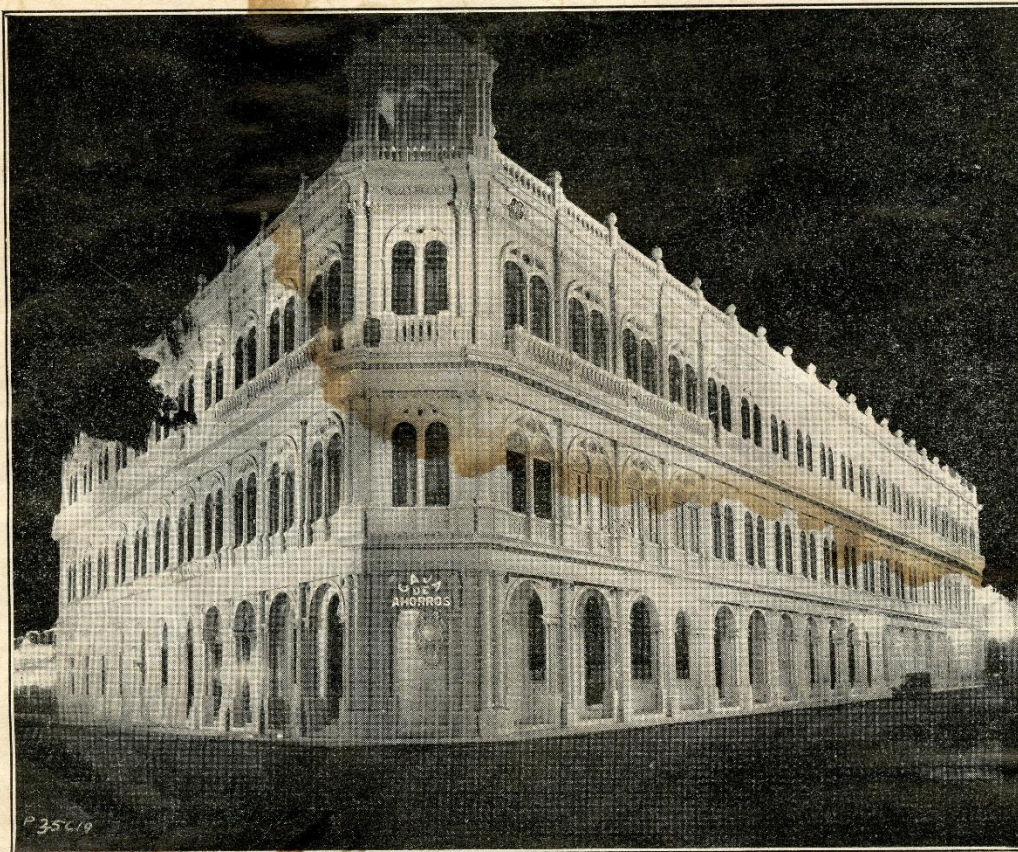
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Official Bulletin



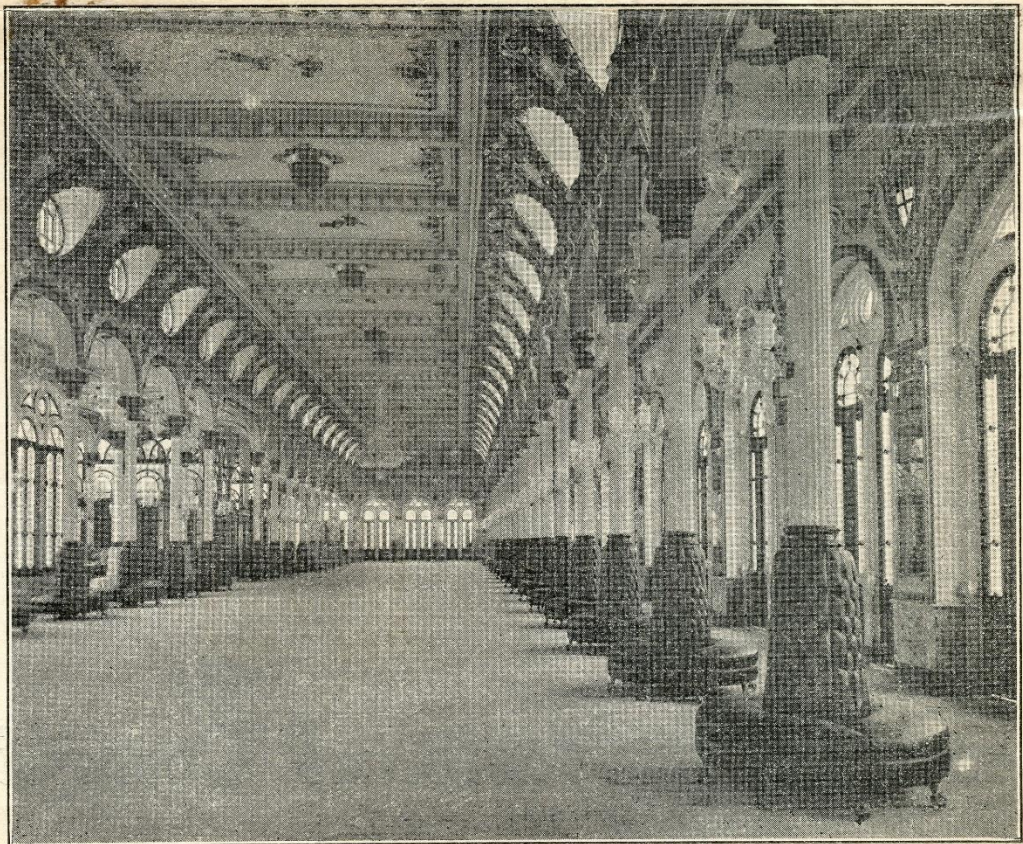
Cuban National Committee

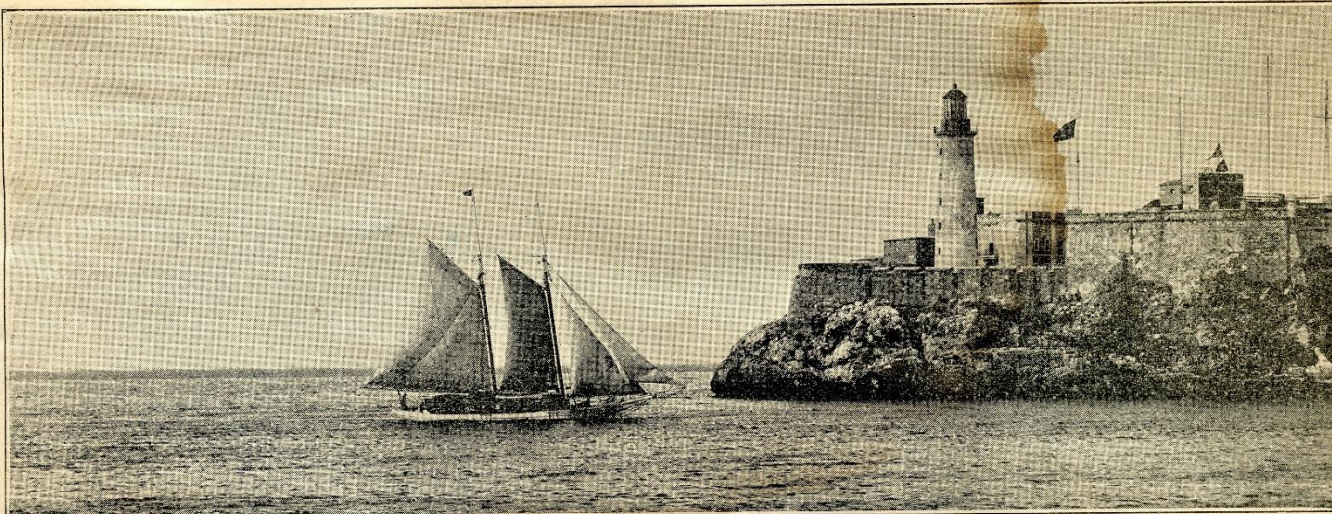


Centro
de
Dependientes
or
Clerks Club
where
sessions of the
National Auxiliary
will be held



Ballroom
of
Centro
de
Dependientes
where
sessions of the
National Auxiliary
will take place





Morro Castle

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

National Committee for the Reception of the United Spanish War Veterans

Number 2

Thirtieth National Encampment, U. S. W. V., Oct. 7 to 12, 1928

Havana, Cuba

President Machado's Invitation

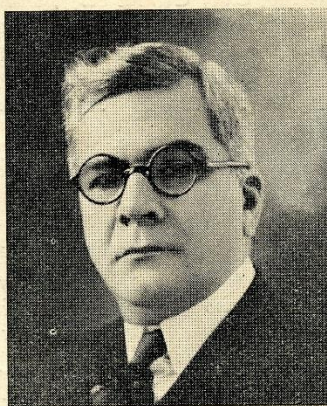


VALUABLE propaganda for the Havana encampment has been, and is being, given by Thomas M. Stalford, Past Commander, Department of Pennsylvania, United States War Veterans, and Past Supreme Slick and Slimy Keeper of the Ophidian. Military Order of the Serpent, through his well presented monthly magazine, *The Hiker*, published at Athens, Pa. *The Hiker* is the official organ of the Department of Pennsylvania, United States War Veterans, and of La Junta Nacional, M. O. S.

In its issue for August *The Hiker* published the following message of welcome from President Machado, both in Spanish and English, accompanied by a picture of the Cuban Chief Executive.

Celebro gustoso a "The Hiker," que me ofrece una feliz oportunidad de lanzar por su conducto un cariñoso Mensaje de salutación a los Veteranos de la Guerra Hispano-Americana, que bajo los auspicios de los "United Spanish War Veterans," tienen el propósito de venir a esta hermosa tierra el próximo mes de octubre a celebrar su Campamento Nacional, y aseguro a esos valerosos descendientes de Washington y Lincoln, que mi pueblo los recibirá entre aplausos y vítores, pues ningún cubano ha olvidado ni olvidará jamás el noble y generoso concurso prestado a la causa de nuestra libertad y nuestra independencia por la gran democracia americana.

Yo afirmo una vez más, que actos como el que llevarán a cabo los Veteranos de la Guerra Hispano-Americana, habrán de contribuir a robustecer aún más las relaciones cordiales y amistosas que existen hoy entre el pueblo de los Estados Unidos de Norte América y el pueblo de Cuba.



President Gerardo Machado

I compliment the "The Hiker" which offers a happy opportunity to send, through its pages, a hearty message of greeting to the Veterans of the Spanish-American War, who, under the auspices of the United Spanish War Veterans, have the purpose of visiting this beautiful country the coming month of October in order to hold the National Encampment, and I want to assure those valiant descendants of Washington and Lincoln that my people will receive them with applause and rejoicing, as no Cuban has forgotten, nor will ever forget, the noble and generous cooperation given to the cause of our freedom and our independence by the great American democracy.

I affirm once more that acts like that which the Veterans of the Spanish-American War are going to celebrate will contribute to strengthen, even more, the cordial and friendly relations that exist today between the people of the United States of North America and the people of Cuba.

President Machado's welcome to the Veterans of Pennsylvania applies equally to every other department of the United Spanish War Veterans, of which the General is, perhaps, the most distinguished member.

Loma de San Juan

Leyenda de una de las tarjetas existentes en la Loma de San Juan.

POR suscripción popular y a iniciativa del Coronel Sr. José González Valdés, M.M., se consagra este parque a evocar las glorias de los Ejércitos victoriosos y al piadoso recuerdo de los que cayeron en la sangrienta jornada defendiendo sus banderas.

En esta loma, las tropas norteamericanas dirigidas por el General Shafter y las cubanas comandadas por el General Calixto García, dieron la última batalla contra el aguerrido Ejército que mantenía en Cuba la soberanía de España. La posesión de esta meseta dió la victoria a los Ejércitos aliados, obligando al Ejército hispano a plegar las banderas y retirarse del hemisferio occidental.

Bélico campo donde Roosevelt y Wood contribuyeron a que el día primero de Julio de 1898 brillara para Cuba el sol de la libertad.

San Juan Hill

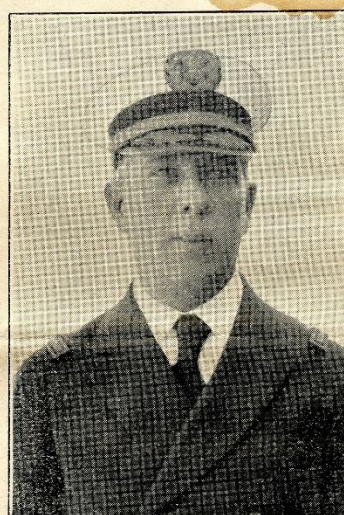
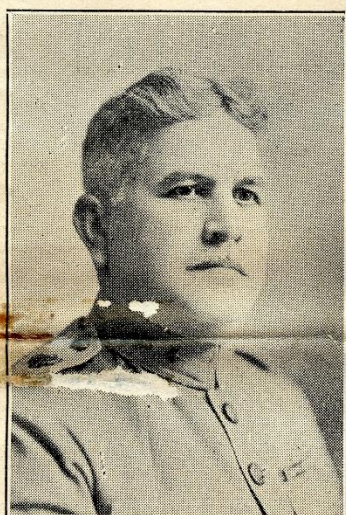
Inscription on one of the tablets at San Juan Hill.

BY popular subscription and through the initiative of Colonel José González Valdés, M.M., this park is consecrated to the glory of the victorious armies and the pious memory of those who fell defending their flags.

On this hill the North-American troops led by General Shafter and the Cuban troops commanded by General Calixto García made the last stand against the veteran soldiery which had maintained the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba.

The possession of this plateau gave the victory to the allied armies, forcing the Spanish forces to furl their flags and retire from the Western Hemisphere.

The battlefield where Roosevelt and Wood contributed their aid that the First of July, 1898, might find the Sun of Liberty casting its brilliant rays over a Free Cuba!



General Alberto Herrera French, Chief General Staff, Cuban Army, and Colonel Oscar Fernández Quevedo, Chief General Staff, Cuban Navy, who are co-operating valiantly in arranging the reception and entertainment of the United Spanish War Veterans

Loma de San Juan

Leyenda de una de las tarjetas.

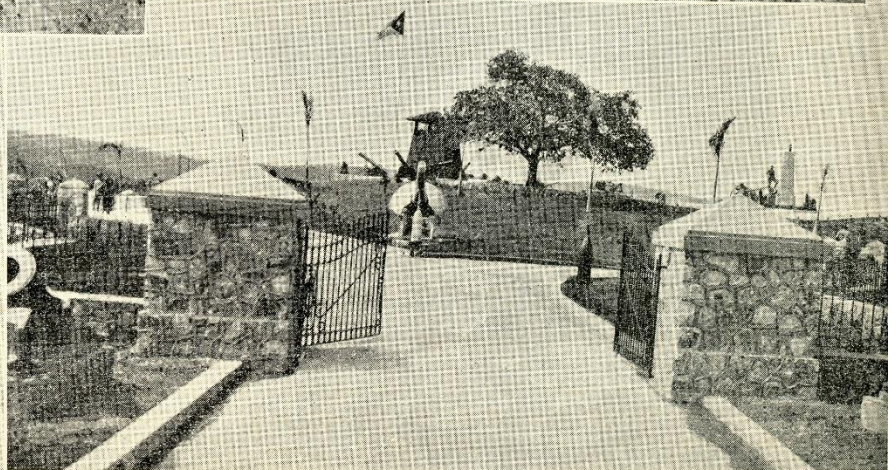
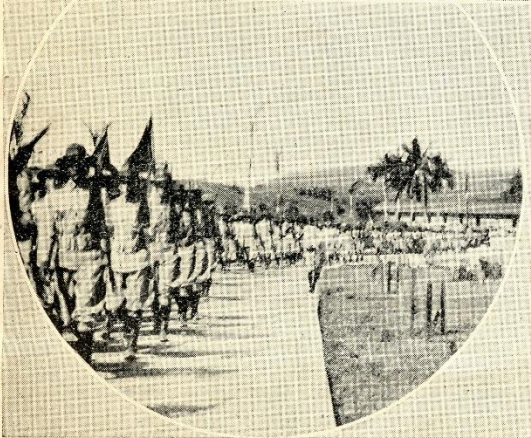
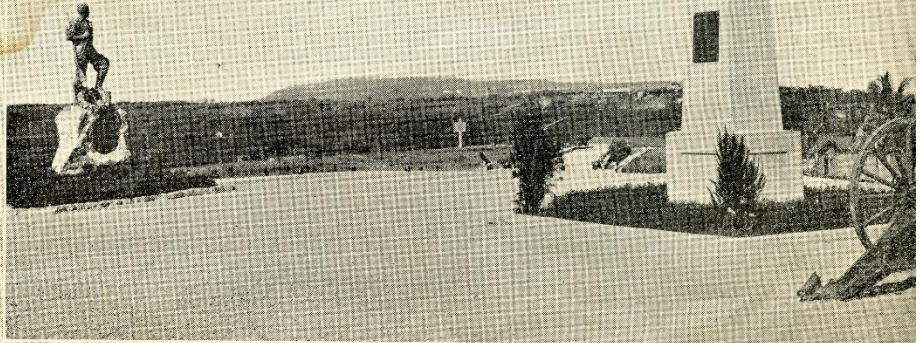
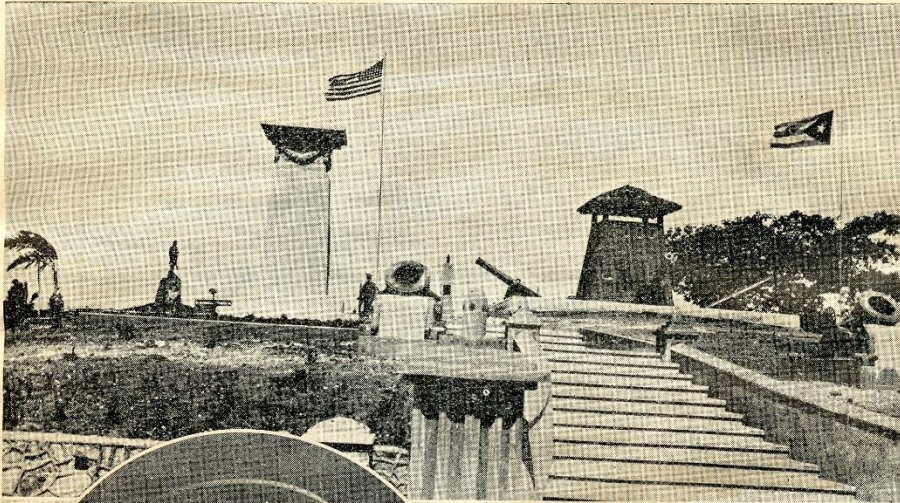
EL Honorable Sr. Presidente de la República, General Gerardo Machado y Morales, transfiriendo estos terrenos a la Secretaría de la Guerra y Marina, y entregándolos al Ejército para su cuidado y embellecimiento; el Jefe de Estado Mayor, General Alberto Herrera y Franch, M.M., calizando la idea y concediendo amplias facultades; el Jefe del Primer Distrito Militar, Coronel José González Valdés, M.M., iniciando y dirigiendo esta obra; el Ejército Nacional enviando su donativo; Oficiales y Alistados del Primer Distrito Militar convertidos en obreros, y el generoso pueblo oriental entregando dinero a manos llenas, salvaron para la historia y para el sentimiento cubano la olvidada meseta de San Juan, donde se dió la última batalla por la independencia de Cuba.

San Juan Hill

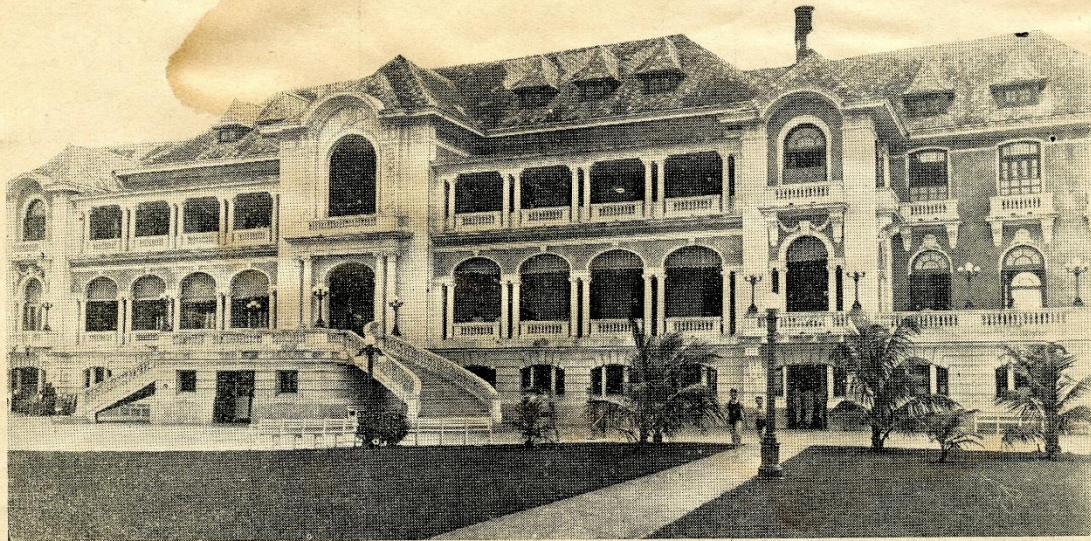
Inscription on a tablet.

THE honorable President of the Republic, General Gerardo Machado y Morales, transferring these grounds to the Department of War and Marine, turning them over to the army for their care and beautification; the Chief of Staff, General Alberto Herrera y Franch, M.M., encouraging this work and granting ample authority; the Chief of the First Military District, Colonel José González Valdés, M.M., initiating and directing this work; the army sending its contribution; officers and enlisted men of the First Military District, converted into laborers; and the generous people of Oriente, giving money with open hands—these have saved to history and to Cuban sentiment the forgotten plateau of San Juan where the last battle for Cuba's independence was waged.

San Juan Hill



1—Stairway (principal approach). 2—Colonel José González Valdés. 3—Monuments. 4—Trenches. 5—San Juan Hill. 6—Cuban troops marching before monument. 7—Principal entrance; "Ontaria" cannon taken from Spanish Cruiser "Reina Mercedes" in front,



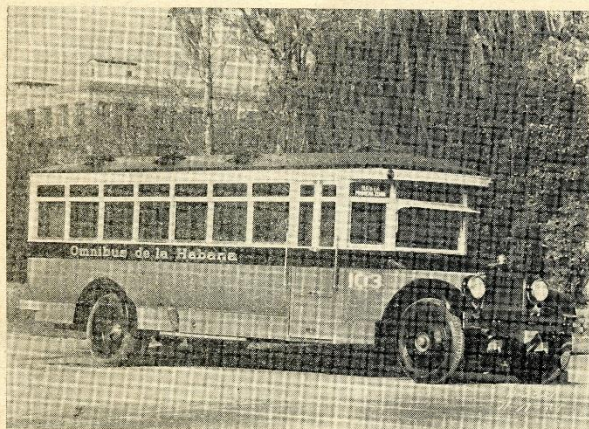
Havana Yacht Club, Marianao Beach



Motor Bus and other Transportation

HAVANA is served by a modern system of motor buses which affords visitors a convenient and inexpensive way of getting around the city and sight-seeing. From its terminal in Central Park, buses of the Omnibus de la Habana leave for all parts of the city and suburbs at frequent intervals. A waiting room and information bureau with English speaking attendants is located in the Centro Asturiano building facing Central Park.

Fares are fixed by zones. The fare within the first zone, which includes the business and shopping districts, is five cents;



to the second zone, including the residential suburbs, the fare is ten cents; while to the third zone, which extends to the Havana Yacht Club, the Summer Casino and the Playa bathing beach, the charge is twenty cents.

A delightful country trip may be made to the town of Mariel, forty miles west of Havana, situated on the large bay of the same name, where the Spanish ship Alfonso XII was sunk by an American gunboat in 1898. The bathing is good and excellent food and refreshments may be procured at reasonable cost. Buses leave Central Park for Mariel every hour going out through the Vedado residential section, past Camp Columbia (where the American troops were quartered during the occupation) through the old town of Marianao and thence over the new Central Highway into the country where may be seen thatched huts of small farmers and many picturesque villages and towns. Tropical vegetation abounds, including cane and tobacco fields, pineapple and banana plantations and thousands of stately royal palms. The round trip fare on the comfortable parlor car is \$1.50. Private excursions to places not served by regular lines can be arranged.

While Omnibus de la Habana is the most extensive omnibus system in Havana, there are various of lesser importance, including the "Empresa Cuba" and others. They cover virtually all of Havana and its suburbs, with a five cent fare over most of the territory. Still other lines thread the provinces.

The United Railways of Havana and its subsidiaries (known as the Controlled Railways) afford various trips around Havana as far as Pinar del Río. The most pleasant trips are perhaps to Matanzas, Madruga, Guanajay and other nearby points. The Hershey electric line operates to Matanzas and Cojimar Beach.

In the city of Havana itself there is also a complete system of electric street car lines, too complicated to be described in detail here. The cars carry inscriptions, however, showing their routes and when one familiarizes himself with them they offer a cheap and pleasant way of seeing the city. Both cars and buses operate at frequent intervals from Central Park to the Playa (Beach) of Marianao, where ocean bathing is the feature.

Tours to the Battlefields

THE Sevilla Biltmore Travel Bureau, which in 1925 handled a party of 600 veterans making a trip from St. Petersburg, Florida, to Havana, has arranged three tours to the interior of Cuba, passing through Santa Clara, Camagüey and other cities to Santiago de Cuba, San Juan Hill and the surrounding battlefields.

One party will leave October 4th, one on the 8th and one on the 12th, and it is necessary to obtain enough advance reservations for each. Veterans who plan to make this trip are urged to notify the Sevilla Biltmore Travel Bureau, Hotel Sevilla Biltmore, Havana, Cuba, at once. Reservations will be entered in the order received. Accommodations for the interior Cuban tour are limited and prompt action is necessary to obtain the special low rates for the tour, which cover the following:

Round trip on special all Pullman train from Havana to Santiago de Cuba.

Breakfast at Camagüey.

Buffet lunch served aboard train.

Dinner on arrival at Santiago de Cuba.

Breakfast, lunch and dinner on the following day.

Sightseeing trip to San Juan Hill, El Caney and Vista Alegre.

Sightseeing trip to Puerto Boniato.

Transportation to and from hotel.

The Pullman cars will be used as sleeping quarters in Santiago de Cuba and will be moved at bedtime to the village of Cristo in the mountains above Santiago de Cuba where the elevation of several hundred feet above sea level makes the nights delightfully cool.

On the return trip breakfast will be served at the Camagüey Hotel at Camagüey, buffet lunch on train and dinner at Santa Clara.

A buffet car attached to the train will also serve mineral water, sandwiches, refreshments and beverages of all kinds.

American Club Privileges for Veterans

THE American Club extends its full privileges to all Spanish War Veterans attending the encampment. Its clubrooms are situated at the Prado and Virtudes streets. The uniform, badge or insignia will obtain admission to the club, of which most members of Havana Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, are members.

Philippine Veterans Plan Activities

AMONG the various organizations which will be represented among the United Spanish War Veterans will be the newly formed society of the Eighth Army Corps, of which George S. Geis, 424 Book Building, Detroit, Mich., is president.

The Eighth Army Corps of 1928 is composed of men who were with the old Eighth Army Corps of 1898 and include surviving members of over fifty organizations of regiments that served in the Philippines. Many of them served in Cuba before going to the Philippines and others served in the World War. All of them are members of United Spanish War Veterans camps.

Meetings will be held at the Hotel Sevilla Biltmore, headquarters in Havana, the high spot being a banquet on a date to be set later, probably on October 10th, the Cuban national holiday, "El Grito de Yara."

The train schedule will be as follows:

Oct. 8—Leave Central Station, Havana.....	7:27 P.M.
Arrive Camagüey	8:00 A.M.
Leave Camagüey	10:00 A.M.
Arrive Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 9....	6:00 P.M.

Return trip:

Oct. 10—Leave Santiago de Cuba.....	12:00 P.M.
Arrive Camagüey, Oct. 11.....	8:00 A.M.
Leave Camagüey	10:00 A.M.
Arrive Santa Clara	5:00 P.M.
Leave Santa Clara	8:00 P.M.
Arrive Havana, Oct. 12.....	6:00 A.M.

Time required for trip: October 8-12.

Principal Points of Interest at Santiago de Cuba

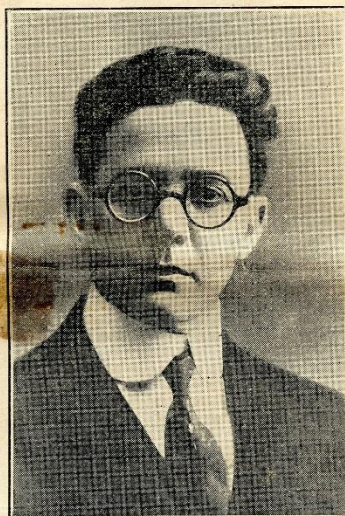
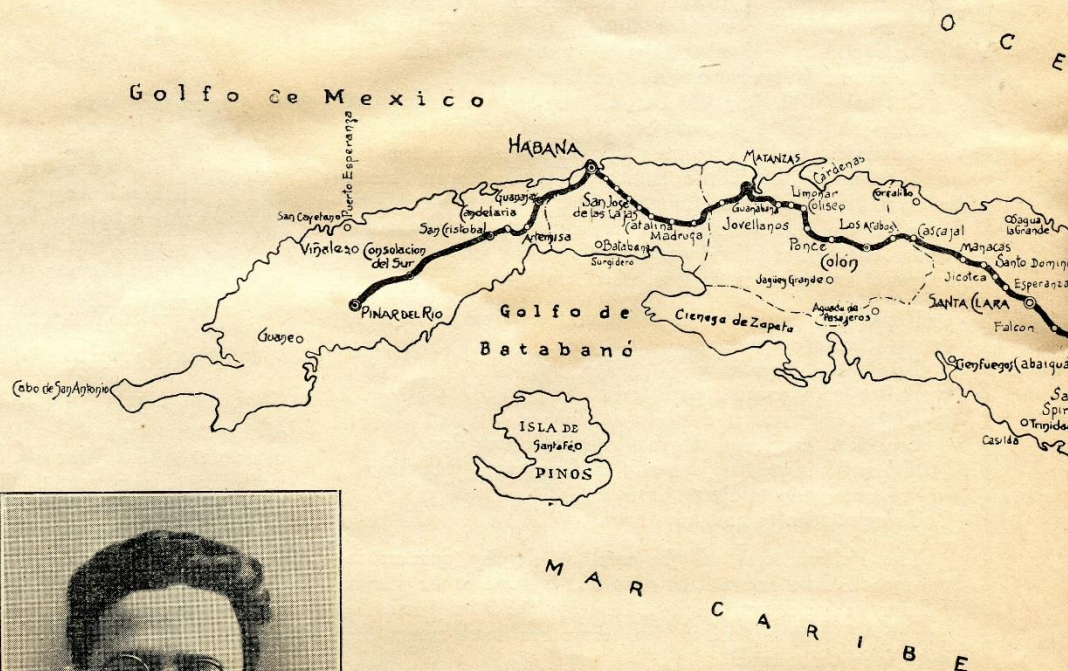
San Juan Hill, El Caney, Peace Tree, scene of execution of Capt. Fry and the crew of the S. S. Virginus in 1873, monument to Col. Theodore Roosevelt (which was unveiled by his widow), monument to the 71st New York Volunteer Infantry, Kettle Hill where Rough Riders charged, Old Opera House where Adelina Patti made her debut, tomb of Estrada Palma, first President of Cuba, monument to Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, the Museum, collection of Indian relics and Cuban War military trophies, also painting showing Americans making charge at San Juan Hill.

Price of Tour including all expenses as outlined

Upper Berth, \$68.00; Lower Berth, \$70.00; Compartment, \$75.00 (two tickets required); Drawing Room, \$75.00 (three tickets required).

RALPH W. CRAIN, Commander of Havana Camp No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, native of Augusta, Illinois. He saw active service in the Philippines as a non-commissioned officer in Company G, 38th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, and was later brevetted Second Lieutenant in the First Kansas Infantry, National Guard. He has been 25 years in the service of the service of the Remington Typewriter Company, spending three years in Kansas, two years in Mexico City, and twenty years in Havana. He is charter member of Havana Camp No. 1, of which he has always been historian. He served a previous term as Commander and was National Aide-de-Camp for one year. He is rendering valuable aid to the Committee appointed by President Machado, as are other veterans.





Carlos Miguel de Céspedes

Secretary of Public Works

Cuba's Dynamic Genius

Builder of the Central Highway

HN outstanding feature of the administration of President Gerardo Machado is the construction of the "Carretera Central," the new Central Highway that will traverse Cuba from end to end. This great artery of national communication will unite the principal cities of the island. With its laterals it will not only open traffic among the six provinces but will provide a desirable trade within the provinces themselves. Communities that have remained stationary or backward for lack of egress will now develop and flourish.

Great as it is, this highway construction forms only part of a pretentious administrative program, which includes virtually all public works and institutions. Our towns are to have adequate waterworks, hospitals, asylums and schools. Homes will house the aged and needy, child welfare will receive close attention, agricultural and farm help will be provided.

The Central Highway—its importance merits the capitals—is being built to a width of six meters (the meter is 39.37 inches) between cities, with a dirt pathway on each side one and three-quarters meters wide. Portions passing through towns and cities are widened to eight meters exclusive of sidewalks.

Through its entire length the highway has a concrete base .15 meter (nearly six inches) thick. This is covered with the asphaltic paving material known as "Warrenite Bitulite." Through principal cities this is substituted by granite blocks.

The Central Highway is being built by two entities. Warren Bros. Co., of Boston, Mass., has the contract for Pinar del Río, Habana, Camagüey and Oriente provinces, while the Compañía Cubana de Contratistas (Cuban Contractors Co.) has Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces. Between them there reigns that spirit of friendly rivalry as to which best can work

The Joint Resolution

At the beginning of 1898, the final struggle for Cuba's independence had been in progress not quite three years. Devastation and sorrow reigned everywhere. The Spanish government, after various changes in the administration of the Island, had been unsuccessful in preventing the spread of the revolution which was the decisive effort of a people to be free. The death in battle and by disease of over fifty thousand Spanish soldiers and the many thousands disabled and sent home overseas and in the hospitals were proof of the seriousness of the situation for Spain and of the indomitable spirit of the Cuban patriots, whose motto was "Liberty or Death." Thousands of Cuban non-combatants, among them a large number of women and children, had been sacrificed to the harsh measures adopted by the government of the colony in its effort to uproot the seed of freedom that had been planted and sown all over the country. The population of Cuba had been reduced to around one million. Poverty, sickness and death prevailed.

A tardy self-government or autonomy was offered to the colony as a measure of compromise, but the patriots refused it, declaring they would accept nothing less than absolute independence.

Under these circumstances and after an exchange of opinions between the United States authorities and the Spanish ambassador at Washington, it was thought advisable to renew the visits of American warships to West Indian waters and, accordingly, the battleship Maine was ordered to Havana and sailed on the 24th of January, 1898.

On the fifteenth of February—a peaceful, quiet night, when the people of the capital city of the colony were enjoying the pleasures of a carnival, when music, dancing and merriment were helping them forget for the moment the terrible drama that was being enacted in other parts of the island, far and near, when in the calm of the harbor the vessels lay peacefully at anchor—a terrible explosion tore the silence of the night and the dark blue of the sky and the waters of the bay were painted red by the light of the horrible holocaust of suffering and death. The stately and graceful ship that barely a fortnight before had proudly and majestically entered the harbor as a sign of friendship, protection and security—the U. S. S. Maine—was converted into a mass of smoking wreckage in which the majority of her gallant crew and many of her officers found death.

The explosion of the Maine resounded all over the world and found a tragic echo in the hearts of the American people, whose desire for intervention in the affairs of Cuba became a demand that stirred the United States from end to end. The American press openly expressed the desire of the people and constantly proclaimed the necessity and urgency of intervention.

President William McKinley on the 11th of April sent to Congress his famous and noble message—a message that will stand always as an example of executive action. The President said:

The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a military victory for either side seems impracticable.

After explaining the efforts of the Government of the United States toward an amicable settlement, he continued:

The only hope of relief and repose from a condition that can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf

of endangered American interests which give us the right and duty to speak and act, the war in Cuba must stop. In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

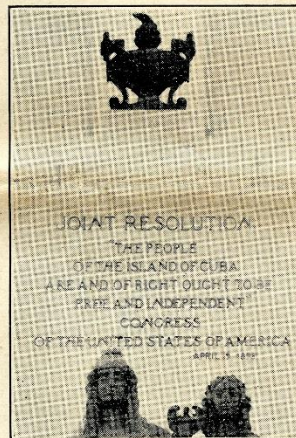
To this message the Congress of the United States nobly responded with that declaration which the Cuban patriots of three generations had been desiring, with that statement of Liberty's creed that evidenced the principles of justice and equity inherent in the American people, with that proclamation of a country's right to freedom which will always stand as a great example of international loyalty and sincerity and of disinterested action—the Joint Resolution of April 19, 1898. This Resolution, as though by Divine Inspiration, was approved on the anniversary of Lexington and Concord and proclaimed Cuba's right to liberty in practically the same words that asserted the independence of the American Colonies in 1776 in that everlasting and sublime "Magna-Charta" of liberty—the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America—as if to make the pledge more sacred, more binding, more sincere.

The Joint Resolution announced to the world that the people of Cuba were and of right ought to be, free and independent; that it was the duty of the United States to demand (and it accordingly did demand) that Spain should immediately relinquish her authority and government in Cuba and withdraw her military and naval forces from the island and its waters; that the President be authorized to employ the army and the navy of the United States as it might be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect, and that the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention of exercising sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and asserted its determination, when that was accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The resolution, signed by the President on April 20th, was the beginning of the Spanish-American War and a new chapter in Cuba's struggle for independence, with the Americans and the Cubans joined, fighting and mingling their blood and dying together on the battlefield in the cause of liberty and democracy, for Cuba's freedom.

It is not necessary to go over the details of that war, which resulted in success after success and in glory and honor for the army and the navy of the United States, of which the United Spanish War Veterans formed part, and which ended by the cessation of hostilities on August 12th and finally by the Treaty of Paris, signed on December 10, 1898.

The spirit of the Joint Resolution and the loyalty of the United States to Cuba were evidenced during the discussion of the terms of the peace treaty. The Spanish commissioners refused to recognize the existence of any Cuban government and wanted the United States to accept the cession of Cuba to it. The American commissioners refused to consider the proposition, stating that the United States was pledged not to annex the island and as a matter of fact did not intend to do so and therefore could not and would not accept cession of the Island to itself.



The happenings of those days of war and occupation are known to all, the period of reconstruction and adjustment and of the establishment of a military government of the United States in Cuba, wisely and honorably carried on until finally, on the 20th of May, 1902, at 12:00 noon, the ideal of the Cuban people became an absolute fact. Complying with the noble pledge contained in the Joint Resolution, amid cheers, music, joy and tears of happiness and gratitude, the Stars and Stripes of the United States were lowered in Cuba in honor and in glory, descending majestically as if proud of the work of the nation they represented, to give place to the Lone Star of Cuba, symbolizing in that supreme moment all the struggles and all the ideals of a country which at last saw the dawn of freedom and came to life as a sovereign nation. The Banner of Cuba waved proudly in the breeze that lovingly unfurled it and both flags seemed to receive from the clear blue heavens above the blessings of the martyrs who died so fearlessly for the cause of liberty and honor.

AFTER 1902

On that glorious 20th of May, 1902, the Republic of Cuba became a fact and a new nation came into the international community—a nation composed of a people full of hope, of enthusiasm and of great desire for progress and advancement.

On that day Cuba's first President, the venerable patriot, Tomás Estrada Palma, took oath as Chief Executive.

The progress of Cuba has been marked. There is perhaps no country which in so short a span of national life (twenty-six years) has accomplished more in all lines of endeavor and shown more aptitude for self-government.

After Estrada Palma, through circumstances similar to those likely to arise in all new countries, the United States established a provisional government for a short time, during which the administration was in the hands of Governor Charles A. Magoon.

The presidents after that were, in succession, General José Miguel Gómez, General Mario G. Menocal, Dr. Alfredo Zayas, and General Gerardo Machado, who is now Cuba's Chief Executive.

Cuba has not stopped on the road of progress since the date of its independence. This progress can be realized by the fact that in 1898 the foreign commerce of the island was, including imports and exports, one hundred and eleven millions, with a deficit in her commercial balance of over twenty-six millions, while in the year 1927 it was over five hundred and eighty millions with a favorable balance of over sixty-five millions.

The total value of sugar properties were estimated in 1898 at about two hundred millions, while today this amount is increased many times. The wealth of the island in proportion to its size and population is tremendous, American investments alone reaching over one thousand, three hundred millions.

The unsanitary conditions that existed after the war made Cuba a dangerous spot in which to live, due to the many diseases that prevailed. This condition has been completely changed, Cuba standing today in the foremost rank as regards sanitation and health. The old diseases which were menaces to life and its enjoyment have disappeared. Cuba is now one of the two countries of the world with the lowest records of mortality—a notably healthy and safe country.

Living conditions in all walks of life are of the best. Progress is evident in all activities and foreign capital finds in no other country better guarantees or security for its investment.

Banditry has been eradicated; crime has greatly diminished, and statistics show that Cubans have the lowest percentage.

Industry and commerce, communications and navigation (both water and aerial) have greatly increased and we are in contact with all the world through the most advanced methods of science and civilization.

General Machado took office on the 20th of May, 1925. We can say that Cuba is proud to have in him an exemplary

executive. A soldier and business man, he is giving to the Republic a practical and successful business administration, with the discipline and respect for law and justice and the honesty and equity in administrative and public affairs that constitute the only solid and true base upon which a self-respecting nation can stand. He has corrected administrative faults; has segregated from public affairs harmful influences and practices; he has taken up the active construction of public works, led by the central highway across the island from end to end, and connecting by means of subsidiary roads all parts of Cuba. New and adequate buildings have been erected for the various activities of the administration and special care has been given to the building of hospitals, asylums and schools, the latter, both in advanced and low grade studies to the extent that the number, both educational and industrial, has been increased and existing schools bettered.

Our army which, though small, can be presented as an example of discipline and complete fitness, has been placed in a position comparing favorably with that of any other country.

Cuba's population has grown from a bare million to over three and a half millions.

This is the country to which you are coming after many years of absence; a country that has amply justified the sacrifice and efforts made in her behalf. It is the country you found weak and pestilent, filled with suffering and misery, in 1898, and which you will find progressive, beautiful, advanced and at the very front in health and sanitation in 1928.

You have been invited by our Chief Executive to visit us and you will be welcomed to Cuba by him—President Machado—who represents all the hopes of the Cubans, who embodies the ideals of a chief executive mirrored in the hearts of those who struggled for our liberty, he whom all political parties, united into one national organization, have, as a reward for his work and his merits, nominated as the sole candidate, without opposition, in the coming elections. He will welcome you and we will all show you that the Cuban people know well how to remember what was done in their favor and will make you feel proud of the part you took in helping to establish their country as a nation and in the promotion of its progress and advancement.



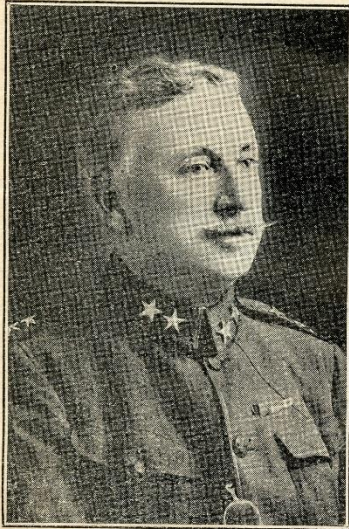
MRS. MARGARET M.
MANION

*President General National
Auxiliary U.S.W.V.*

GEN. JOHN J.
GARRITY

*Commander-in-Chief
U.S.W.V.*

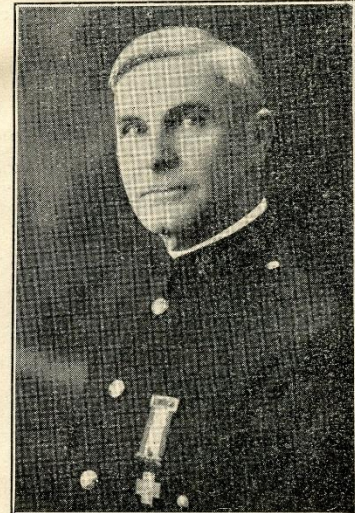
United Spanish War Veterans



GEN. C. T. O'NEILL
Commander-in-Chief N. and M.
Order of S. W., Allentown, Pa.



WILLIAM L. CRAYSON
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief
Savannah, Ga.



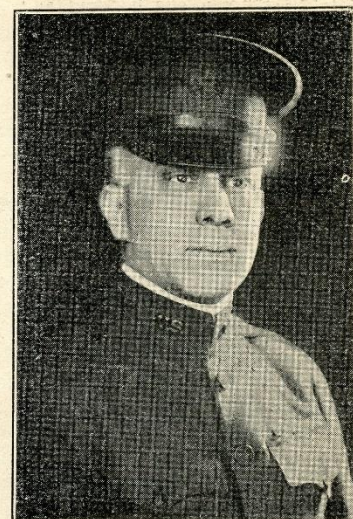
ROBERT A. ELAM
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief
Ashland, Ky.



ROBERT WANKOWSKI
Chief of Staff
Culver City, California



CHARLES G. ESSIG
Adjutant General
Chicago, Ill.



HARRY B. COULTER
Assistant Quartermaster General
Washington, D. C.

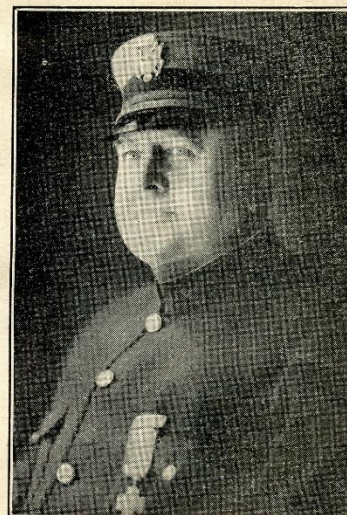
United Spanish War Veterans



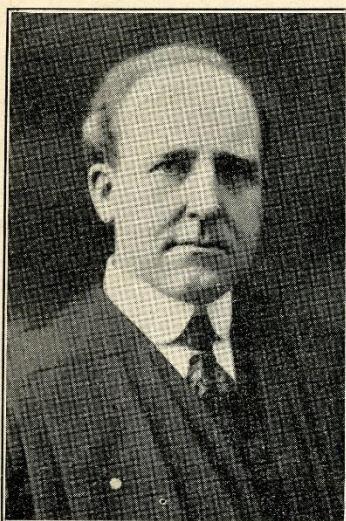
HERMAN A. FINKE
National Historian
St. Louis, Mo.



ALAN PRESSLEY WILSON
Chaplain-in-Chief
Baltimore, Md.



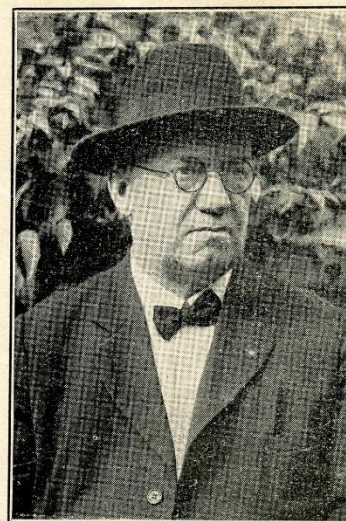
PETER O. SHEA
Surgeon General
Worcester, Mass.



EDWARD S. MATHIAS
Judge Advocate General
Columbus, Ohio



E. W. SIMMONS
Patriotic Instructor
Milwaukee, Wis.



HUGO GRIMM
Chief Musician
Chicago, Ill.

General Information

GOING TO CUBA

Passports are not required of citizens of the United States or admissible aliens, entering Cuba from the United States ports.



MRS. JENNIE R. DIX
Cliftondale, Mass.
President, Spanish-American
War Nurses

Income tax clearances are not required of citizens of the United States, but are required of aliens. This clearance or sailing permits can be obtained from U. S. Income Tax Inspectors at ports of departure on payment of income tax to inspector or presenting satisfactory evidence showing that the tax has been paid or the person is exempt.

RETURNING TO U. S.

Citizens of the United States are not required to hold passports. As a precautionary measure, however, in order to avoid possible delay and facilitate re-entry into the United States, it is ad-

visable for naturalized American citizens to have in their possession their final naturalization papers.

Aliens previously lawfully admitted for residence and now domiciled in the United States who wish to make a temporary visit to Cuba and return to the United States should make application to the Commissioner General of Immigration, Washington, D. C., for a "Re-entry Permit," as without this document, or adequate proof of previous lawful admission for residence, they may be unable to obtain return booking and re-entry.

Citizens of other countries not mentioned above, must hold passports or immigration visas as required by the United States, and also be able to comply with all government regulations respecting their entry into this country.

BOOKING PASSAGE FROM HAVANA

All passengers must have names entered on passenger list, secure baggage declarations, etc., at P. & O. city ticket office, Plácido No. 3, Havana, at least one day prior to departure, as compliance with regulations makes it impossible to book passengers in Havana on the morning of the day of sailing.

AUTOMOBILES AND TAXIS

Small automobiles, such as Fords, Chevrolets, Stars and Oaklands, ply the streets of Havana, the fare within the business district bounded by Belascoaín Avenue being twenty cents for one or two passengers and ten cents additional for others. Every stop constitutes a trip, no matter how short the distance. These same autos can be hired for \$2 hourly for sight-seeing. Large cars cost \$3 or more according to arrangements with chauffeur.

DO NOT NEGLECT THIS!

It is vital that the Havana Reception Committee have information regarding each Veteran coming to Havana and blanks have been sent to all camps for that purpose. Briefly, it is necessary to give the name and home address of the visitor, port and date of sailing, date of arrival at Havana, hotel at which reservations have been made, room number, name of roommate, number of handbags, valises, etc., and number of trunks. This information should be mailed at once to Captain Llaca, Post Office Building, Havana. It is the desire of the Committee to afford the Veterans every convenience in landing and departure and to make their stay most pleasant. That we may do this, we ask YOUR HELP!

INFORMATION BOOTHS

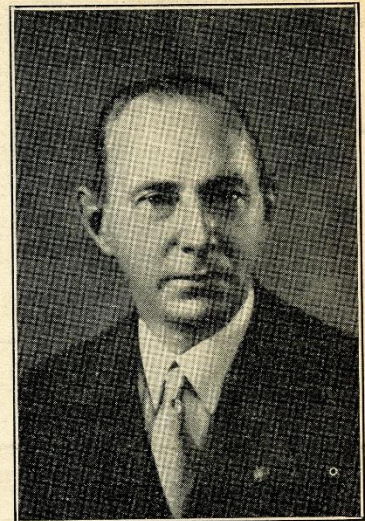
Plans are being perfected to establish Information Booths about the city in addition to those bureaus to be maintained in hotels. The booths will be maintained by the American Chamber of Commerce, assisted by the American Club, American Legion, D. A. R., Women's Overseas League and by Havana Camp No. 1, U. S. W. V. The latter has appointed all its members to the Havana Camp reception committee. They may be distinguished by special ribbon badges bearing the legend "Havana Camp No. 1, U. S. W. V." Members of these organizations, assisted by their ladies, will serve at these booths.

AMERICAN LEGION BENEFIT

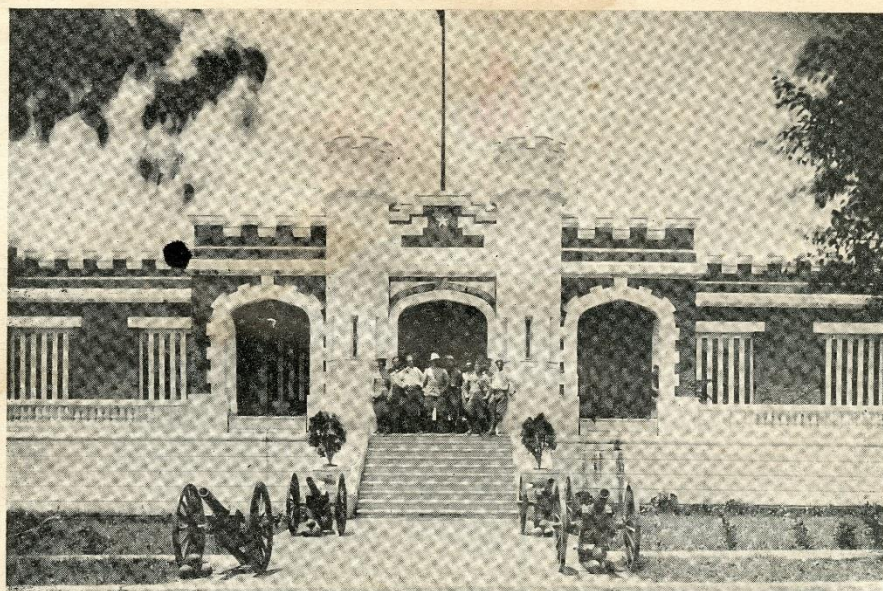
Havana Post, American Legion, has contributed for use of the veterans and their ladies 500 free tickets to a benefit for a new clubhouse which will be given on the evening of October 12th. The younger Veterans promise something doing every minute. There will be dancing to music by Cuban and American orchestras, excellent boxing bouts, vaudeville acts and, perhaps, an exhibition of motion pictures of the encampment.

TROPICAL GARDENS

Narciso Gelats, president Nueva Fábrica de Hielo, owner of the Tropical and Tivoli breweries will keep the famous Tropical Gardens open to Veterans all day every day during their entire stay. And the brew is free! The gardens contain many beautiful specimens of Cuban flora.



FRANCIS R. W. HERING
Supreme Gu Gu Grandissimo
Military Order of the Serpent



Military Club, Camp Columbia, where Veterans will be welcome

FREE JAI ALAI AT THE SUMMER CASINO

The Summer Casino has given 1,000 free tickets nightly to the Jai-Alai performances at that noted resort during the entire week of the encampment.

SIGHT-SEEING AT HALF RATES

The following hotels have agreed to charge Veterans only one-half their usual rates for sightseeing trips: Ambassador, Astor, Alcazar, Ambos Mundos, Biscuit, Bristol, Florida, Gran America, Gran Hotel, Inglaterra, Isla de Cuba, Lincoln, Lafayette, La Reguladora, Majestic, Manhattan, New York, Palace, Perla de Cuba, Plaza, Pasaje, Regina, Ritz, Royal Palm, Saratoga, Sevilla Biltmore, Telégrafo, Triánón, Unión. These hotels maintain information bureaus where details may be obtained. The more important tours follow:

Tour	Regular Price	Price to Veterans
No. 1—Morro Castle and Cabaña Fortress across Havana Harbor.....	\$3.00	\$1.50
No. 2—Around the City, visiting all places of historical interest.....	3.00	1.50
No. 3—Country Trip, seeing rural life, including typical Cuban farm, and visiting Marianao Beach, Tropical Gardens, Havana Country Club, Havana Biltmore Yacht and Country Club	4.00	2.00
No. 4—Night trip in Havana, viewing the night life of the city, Chinatown, Summer Casino and cabarets...	4.00	2.00

Officials and guides connected with these information bureaus can be identified by badges. Visitors should avoid unauthorized guides.

TRANSPORTATION AND BAGGAGE

The Cuban National Committee will provide free transportation for Veterans and their baggage to and from the docks and their hotels. All visitors should observe the request on the opposite page and mail Captain Llaca complete information at once.

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE CHURCHES

Cristo (R. C.)—Villegas and Amargura streets. Augustinian Fathers. Masses week days at 6:30, 7 and 8 a. m. and Sunday, 7, 8, 10 and 11 a. m. Sermon in English at 10 o'clock. Father Spirali, O.S.A., pastor.

Cristian Science—Meets Marina 17, Sunday, 11 a. m. Reading Room open Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12:30 to 4:00 p. m. Room 530, Manzana de Gómez.

Catedral (Holy Trinity Cathedral)—and Aguda streets. Rt. Rev. Dr. H. R. Hulse, bishop; Rev. Hugo Blankenship, dean. Services in English: 9 a. m. Communion, 10:30 a. m.

Baptist—Zulueta and Dragones streets. Walter Moore, pastor. All services in English. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Services at 10:30 a. m.

Methodist—Industria 82. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Public worship at 10:30 a. m. C. V. Morris, pastor; residence, Buena Vista street, Marianao.

Union (Presbyterian)—Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Services, 10:30 a. m. Rev. Merlyn A. Chappel, pastor.

St. Augustine (R. C.)—Sixth and First streets, Reparto La Sierra. Masses: 8 and 10 a. m. Sundays; 8 a. m. weekdays. Fr. Moynihan, O.S.A., pastor.

CUBAN RADIO BROADCASTING

The Cuban Telephone Company (Station PWX), wave length 400 meters, operates the only important broadcasting station in Cuba. It sends out a regular program, mostly musical, from 8:30 to 10 o'clock every Wednesday and Saturday evening. Havana time is the same as New York time.

TWO KINDS OF MONEY

Cuba has its own money, equivalent to United States currency, both being the official money of the republic. Cuban coins are in denominations of \$20, \$10, \$5, \$1, gold; one dollar, forty cents, twenty cents and ten cents, silver, and five, two and one cent nickel coins. Care should be taken not to confuse the two and five cent coins and the one and ten cent coins, which are nearly alike in size. Cuba has no paper money, United States banknotes being used.

1898



1928



The Peace Tree at Santiago

Times of Cuba Press, Havana